



EXCURSION

PLANNED FOR THE

CITY HISTORY CLUB

OF

NEW YORK

BY

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No. III. THE BOWERY AND EAST SIDE.

(Revised 1906)



PRICE, 5 CENTS.

Mailed on receipt of price by Secretary, City History Club,

23 W. 44th Street.

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1902

The City History Club of New York was founded in 1896, one object being to awaken interest in the traditions of the City. To that end a series of historical excursions was planned which, from time to time, it has been found necessary to revise in order (1) to correct blunders due to misinformation, of which even standard books of New York history are full; (2) to keep pace with the march of improvements whereby the topography of the City is constantly changing; and (3) to add material as new light is shed on the past and as new tablets and monuments are erected to mark historic sites.

Interest in City history *has* been awakened since the organization of the Club, and many writers have devoted their time to research and description of life in old New York. The following books will be most helpful to those beginning the study of local history: Todd's "Story of New York" (Putnam); Goodwin's "Historic New York," two bound volumes composed of 24 monographs, "The Half Moon Series," which may be purchased separately; of these: "The Fourteen Miles Round," "The Bowery," "Tammany Hall" and "Old Wells and Water Courses" are of particular value for this Excursion (Putnam); Hemstreet's "Literary Landmarks of New York" (Putnam); Janvier's "In Old New York" (Harper); Hemstreet's "Nooks and Corners of Old New York"; "When Old New York was Young," particularly "The Story of Chatham Square," "Old Time Theatres," "Bouwerie Village" and "Around the Collect Pond" (Scribner); Innes' "New Amsterdam and Its People" (Scribner); Ulmann's "Landmark History of New York" (Appleton); R. R. Wilson's "New York Old and New" (Lippincott); reproductions of noted historical maps and pictures of Old New York (Dunreath Publishing Co.). Special works include A. A. Rikeman's "Evolution of Stuyvesant Village" (G. C. Peck), and "Memorial of St. Marks Church in the Bowery" (pub. by the Vestry). August R. Ohman, 97-101 Warren St., publishes the best modern maps of New York. See also the list of Club publications on page 16.

The Club Plan of the English Period would aid in locating old roads and the shore line.

The N. Y. Historical Society is about to publish an interesting illustrated series of lectures by members on "The Old Villages of Manhattan."

The City History Club would greatly appreciate corrections and additions to the points covered in this excursion, especially if authorities are quoted. As a rule only *existing landmarks* are mentioned.

Object.—"The City History Club has for its object the study of the history of the City of New York, in the hope of awakening an interest in its traditions and in the possibilities of its future, such educational work being for the improvement, uplifting and civic betterment of the community."

INTRODUCTION.

Peter Stuyvesant purchased from the West India Company "the Great Bouwerie" (farm) for a country seat, and here he came to live after the surrender of New Amsterdam. Bouwerie Lane connected his farm with the City and with Harlem, and formed part of the Old Post Road. This began with lower Broadway to City Hall Park, where it connected (originally through Ann and Nassau Streets) with the present Park Row (formerly Chatham Street) to Chatham Square, when it followed the course of the Bowery to Cooper Union. Here it took the line of Fourth Avenue to Union Square (see Excursion V. as to its later course).

Many of the milestones along this road (marking the distance from the City Hall) still remain. The City History Club has been authorized to aid in their preservation.

Chatham Street (now Park Row) and the Bowery formed the chief and, in fact, the only important thoroughfare northward until long after the Revolution.

Since the early days the shore line has been extended, largely by the redemption of great salt meadows, including Tompkins Square.

Important changes have also taken place in the neighborhood of the old Collect Pond at Centre Street. After many plans had been tried, the pond was finally drained into the North River by a canal and the hollow filled up with material taken from the neighboring heights.

The oldest settled portion of this part of Manhattan was in the vicinity of Stuyvesant's "Bowery House," around which a little hamlet grew up.

The old street plan of Bowerie Village may be seen in Map III, p. 6, but the original streets and names have nearly all disappeared. In 1807 was inaugurated the new City Plan of numbered streets and avenues arranged at right angles to each other, but there could be no regularity until 13th Street was reached, above which the "checker-board plan" has prevailed.

Several Revolutionary events of importance took place along and below the line of Grand Street.

The East Side is to-day chiefly interesting for the great field it offers to the sociologist and the philanthropist. Here has been begun the solution to many difficult problems in the city government and administration, such as small parks, public baths, playgrounds and recreation piers. The diversified character of the people, many of whom talk, dress and live after the methods of the Fatherland, makes it particularly attractive to the casual visitor.

N. B.—Henderson's "Social Settlements" (Lentilhon & Co.), and Tolmon & Hemstreet's "The Better New York" (Baker, Taylor & Co.) are recommended as special works of reference.



THE BOWERY AND EAST SIDE.

MAP I. (Made for the City History Club of New York.)

Figures correspond with those in Excursion No. III.

● Marks Elevated R. R. Stations.

■ Marks Subway Stations.

Adapted from map of Manhattan, by courtesy of August R. Ohman, Map Publisher and Engineer, 97 Warren St., New York City.

EXCURSION No. III.

(The index figures refer to Map I, p. 4.)

SECTION I. "BOWERY VILLAGE" (2D STREET TO 16TH STREET).

Start from Third Avenue Elevated R. R. Station at 9th Street, and go up Stuyvesant Street.

1. **21 "Stuyvesant Street,"** home of Nicholas Stuyvesant, where Hamilton Fish was born. See old-fashioned houses on south side of street.

2. **St. Mark's-in-the-Bowery,"** (Second Avenue and 11th Street), the second oldest church edifice (on the oldest church site still occupied by a church in Manhattan) in New York, erected 1795-99 on the site of the early Chapel, built by Peter Stuyvesant. Stuyvesant's "**Bouwerie House**" was just northwest and is said to have been the place where the terms of surrender to the English were signed in 1664. The house was burned in the early part of the Revolution. "Petersfield," another home of the Stuyvesants, was on the East River shore between 15th and 16th Streets. Nicholas Wm. Stuyvesant's house was between First and Second Avenues, 8th and 9th Streets, with an approach from 6th Street and Bowery Lane (See Map III., p. 16).

Stuyvesant's Tomb is beneath the tablet erected to his memory under the southeast end of the church. In the same vault are the remains of Gov. Sloughter (died 1691), and across the walk, in the Minthorne vault, Gov. D. D. Tompkins is buried.

In the churchyard may also be seen the graves of A. T. Stewart (whose body was stolen about 1878), Mayor Philip Hone, Dr. Harris, first rector of the church and ex-president of Columbia, and Thos. Addis Emmett (in Chancellor Jones' vault). Within the church may be seen some of the original furniture (the communion cloth of 1799 and the communion plate of 1845) and a number of memorial tablets to prominent New Yorkers. See also Stuyvesant Memorial Windows, erected by the Daughters of Holland Dames.

3. The old **Bowery Village graveyard** is hidden in the middle of the block bounded by 11th and 12th Streets and First and Second Avenues. Stuyvesant Street is the one original street remaining in the old village (Map III.).

An old Stuyvesant residence remains at No. 175 Second Avenue and at 180 Second Avenue is the former home of Pres. Buchanan.

4. **N. Y. Historical Society** (Second Avenue and 11th Street), founded in 1804, present building erected 1853 (entrance only by member's card).

Here are very valuable archæological and art collections, besides many relics of old New York, and a great collection of historical books and manuscripts.

The Society is about to move to its new building on Central Park West, between 76th and 77th Streets; restrictions on visitors may then be removed.

Go south on Second Avenue.

5. **The Middle Dutch Church** (Second Avenue and 7th Street), successor of the "Church of St. Nicholas in Fort Amsterdam and of the Middle Church at Nassau and Cedar Streets." See the **tablet** on the Second Avenue side. Within (entrance at 50 East 7th Street) may be seen pictures of the old buildings and four handsome memorial **tablets** to commemorate (1) Peter Minuit, first Director-General and elder of the original church; (2) Sebastian Jansen Krol and Jan Huyck, *kranken besoeckers* (visitors of the sick); (3) Rev. Jonas Michaelius, the first minister and (4) J. C. Lanphier, founder of Fulton St. prayer meeting.

See also **tablet** to victims of the Slocum disaster, and the coat of arms of John Harpendinck (Excursion No. I., 37).

6. **The Seventh Street M. E. Church**, 24 East 7th Street, was built in 1836-7, succeeding the "Bowery Village Church," which was built in 1795 at "the Two Mile Stone" on the site of Cooper Union (see **tablet**). Peter Cooper was superintendent of one of the first New York Sunday-schools, held in this church (Seaman's Annals of N. Y. Methodism).

7. **New York Marble Cemetery** (gate at 41½ Second Avenue), established in 1830, now almost forgotten, although there are over 150 vaults here of the Judson, Lorillard, Grosvenor, Oates, Holland, Wyckoff and Bloodgood families, and 1,500 burials are recorded. According to a scarcely decipherable inscription on the wall it was intended as a "place of interment for gentlemen." It is hoped to convert this old cemetery into a playground.

8. **New York City Marble Cemetery** (2d Street, east of Second Avenue), incorporated in 1832. Here are buried James Lenox and two of the old Dutch "dominies," and here for a time were the remains of Mrs. Paran Stevens, John Ericsson and President Monroe.

Go west on Great Jones Street, and north on Lafayette Street.

(The names of Elm Street, New Elm Street, including part of Marion

Street, and Lafayette Place were changed in 1905 to Lafayette Street after the various divisions had been widened and improved.)

9. **Colonnade Row**, formerly called "La Grange Terrace," in honor of General Lafayette's home, was built in 1836, and was for a time the home of Washington Irving and John Jacob Astor. (Partly demolished.) From one of the houses in the row President Tyler was married to Julia Gardiner, of Gardiner's Island.

Note the old-fashioned houses at Nos. 8 and 10, and the statue of Rev. John C. Drumgoole at the Mission of the Immaculate Conception.

10. **Astor Library**, built by John Jacob Astor, incorporated 1849, and opened 1854, and now part of the New York Public Library, contains many rare and very valuable books and prints. On this site, in the latter half of the 18th century, Sperry, a Swiss, kept a fruit and flower garden, selling it in 1803 to Astor, who leased it to Delacroix. The latter here established his new **Vauxhall Garden**, which was a fashionable resort until 1855.

Lafayette Place was opened through the Garden in 1826.

Madame Canda's famous private school for young ladies was located here.

11. **Clinton Hall** (home of the Mercantile Library), successor of the original Clinton Hall on Beekman and Nassau Streets, was named for Dewitt Clinton, who in 1820 helped establish the Mercantile Library. On this site was the Astor Place Opera House, the scene of the Forrest and Macready riots in 1849.

Astor Place, originally called Art Street, connected the Bowery with Greenwich Avenue, forming part of the "Inland Road to Greenwich," opened 1768. (See Excursion II.)

Statue of **Samuel Sullivan Cox** ("Sunset Cox"), the Letter Carriers' Friend," in the public square created in 1836.

12. **Cooper Union**, devoted to "Science and Art," by Peter Cooper, in 1854, on the site of the "Two-Mile Stone," where was held one of the first New York Sunday-Schools, Peter Cooper acting as Superintendent. See the free reading-room, library, Cooper Union Museum for the Arts of Decoration, class-rooms and lecture halls. In the triangular place south, see the statue of Cooper (by St. Gaudens, 1896), on the site of which was a great hay-stand connected with Tompkins Market. The Seventh Regiment marched from this point in 1861.

Charlotte Temple is supposed to have lived for a time near the southwest corner of Astor Place (Art Street) and Fourth Avenue (Bowery).

Go up Fourth Avenue to 14th Street.

Fourth Avenue here was part of the old Post Road.

13. **Union Square** (originally called "Union Place"), the meeting place of the Bowery and Broadway. On account of the intersection of such important streets, this was left an open square by the Commissioners who laid out the city in 1807. The bend in Broadway at Tenth Street was made to connect it with the Bloomingdale Road.

(For account of Union Square see Excursion V.)

The "Minto Estate," once owned by Lieutenant-Governor Elliot, then by Baron Poelnitz, and later part of the Randall farm, lies south of Union Square. The ground-rents from this property to-day support the Sailors' Snug Harbor, on Staten Island.

Hendrick Brevoort's estate lay north of it, the site of the homestead being on 11th Street and Broadway. Through the opposition of Brevoort, 11th Street was not cut through between Broadway and Fourth Avenue.

The Spingler estate, bought from Elias Brevoort, in 1788, occupies the vicinity of Union Square.

Go east on 14th Street.

14. **Tammany Hall**, near Third Avenue (fourth home of the "Tammany Society, Columbian Order," established in 1786), contains some interesting historical prints and paintings. The "Wigwam" is on the top floor.

15. **Tablet** (northeast corner 13th Street and Third Avenue) marks the site of Peter Stuyvesant's pear tree, brought about 1647 or 1665 to his Bouwerie, where it bore fruit for over two centuries. A picture of the tree and a branch of it may be seen in the Governor's Room in City Hall. A cross-section is in the N. Y. Historical Society rooms, and a pear from the original tree is preserved in the drug store on Sixth Avenue, south of 14th Street.

16. **Second Mile Stone**, Third Avenue, between 16th and 17th Streets, marks the distance from the present City Hall, originally placed near the site of Cooper Union. The City History Club has been authorized to aid in the preservation of all the city mile stones. The position of the various stones was changed when the present City Hall was built, which accounts for apparent discrepancies in their locations.

Go east on 16th Street to

17. **Stuyvesant Square**, part of the Stuyvesant estate, once a private park.

St. George's Church, built 1845-8 (successor to St. George's Chapel, on Beekman Street), and the Friends' Meeting House and School (successor to the Meeting House on Pearl and Rose Streets), front it on the west.

SECTION II. THE BOWERY, CHATHAM SQUARE AND COLLECT POND.

The Bowery, originally Bouwerie (Dutch for "farm") Lane, begins at Chatham Square and originally continued up Fourth Avenue to Madison Square (See Excursion No. V). In English days it was called Bowery Road, shortened in 1807 to The Bowery.

Take a car down Third Avenue and Bowery to Canal Street, passing

18. First Mile Stone, Bowery, opposite Rivington Street, and One Mile House, across the way. Delancey Street was originally a lane from the house of James DeLancey, Chief Justice, 1733, at the corner of Chrystie Street, about the site of the present Mills Hotel No. 2. Delancey Street has recently been widened and is to be parked as an approach to Williamsburg Bridge. The Delancey Farm stretched along the Bowery to Division Street and east to the river. The estate was sold under forfeiture after the Revolution on account of the DeLanceys' loyalty to England. Division Street was so called because it marked the line of division between this and the Rutgers Farm. "Great" or "DeLancey Square," as planned in the Ratzer map of 1767, would have been bounded by Broome and Hester, Eldridge and Essex Streets. Oliver and James Streets are named for members of the family. (See Map II, p. 5.)

The Bayard Farm, owned by a nephew of Peter Stuyvesant, lay on the west side of the Bowery, between Bleecker and Canal Streets, extending west to McDougal Street. Hester Street was named for Hester Bayard. North of this lay the Bleecker farm.

On Grand Street was a line of British earthworks in the Revolution, "**Bunker Hill**" or "**Bayard's Mount**" was at Grand Street, between the Bowery and Broadway. The Bayard Mansion stood on the site of the block bounded by Grand, Broome, Crosby and Elm* Streets, and was approached by Bayard Lane, on the line of Broome Street.

19. The Thalia Theatre (so called in 1879), just south of Canal Street, originally "Bowery Theatre," and the fifth of that name and on the same site. The old "Bowery Theatre" (built 1826) was the first theatre in New York lighted by gas, and here Charlotte Cushman played to

* Now Lafayette.

fashionable audiences. On the same site, in 1760, stood the "Bull's Head Tavern," where drovers traded and where Washington rested on his entrance to the city in 1783.

20. **Forsyth St. Methodist Church** (8 Forsyth Street, near Canal Street), recently sold and turned into a Jewish playhouse. The original Church was erected in 1789 and rebuilt 1833; remodeled in 1872-4 (Seaman's Annals of Methodism).

Go south to

21. **Chatham Square**, called by the Indians "Warpoes" or "Small Hill," a clearing in the woods fenced off for cattle in 1647, and granted to twelve old freedmen of the West India Co. Wolfert Weber's Tavern was located here. According to tradition, Charlotte Temple died in a house at the corner of Pell Street and Chatham Square. (See Mrs. Rowson's novel, "Charlotte Temple"). Chatham Square, Chatham and Pitt Streets were named for Wm. Pitt, the Earl of Chatham.

22. **"The Jews' Burial Ground"** (Oliver Street and New Bowery), as it is called on old city maps, was granted in 1656 and deeded to the Jews in 1729-30, being the oldest Jewish cemetery in New York. In 1902 it was marked by a **tablet** erected under the auspices of The American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society and The Jewish Historical Society. It was a fortified hill during the Revolution.

23. **P. S. No. 1**, at Henry and Oliver Sts., is the successor to the first Free School of New York.

24. **Mariners' Temple**, Oliver and Henry Streets, built in 1843 on the site of the old Oliver Street Baptist Church. See **tablet**.

25. On Henry, corner of Market Street, is the **Church of the Sea and Land**, built in 1817.

Go down Park Row to Roosevelt Street.

Roosevelt Street was the line of Wreck Brook, which helped drain the swamps in this part of the city; this section is still called "The Swamp."

Park Row was originally called "Chatham Street" in honor of Sir Wm. Pitt.

166 Park Row, site of the **"Tea Water Pump,"** one of the chief sources of the local water supply in early days.

Diagonally across Park Row was the "Chatham," or "Purdy's National Theatre," where "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was first produced in 1852.

The "Kissing Bridge" (one of three bridges of that name) crossed Wreck Brook near this point. (See Excursion VII, 11 and N. 2).

Go up Baxter Street.

See old houses *en route*.

Mulberry Bend Park, made by the demolition of crowded blocks of tenement houses, gives light, air and recreation to the neighborhood.

26. **The Five Points**, once a most dangerous part of the slums, now the site of Paradise Park, which is faced by the Five Points Mission, incorporated 1850 (site of the notorious "Old Brewery"), and the Five Points House of Industry. In 1741 fourteen negroes were burnt here during the Negro Insurrection. Here the "Dead Rabbits" had their headquarters, and fought with the "Bowery Boys." The Seventh Regiment, *en route* to escort ex-President Monroe's body to Virginia, were used to quell a riot here.

Go east on Park Street.

27. **Church of the Transfiguration**, corner of Mott and Park Streets (opposite the Chinese Joss House), successor to Zion Lutheran (later an Episcopal and now a Roman Catholic) Church, built in 1801, rebuilt 1818. This is the center of **Chinatown**.

Cross Mulberry Bend Park and go west on Leonard to Centre Street.

28. **The Tombs** and the Criminal Court Building, joined by the "Bridge of Sighs." The original "Tombs" was erected in 1838 of stone brought from the "Bridewell" in City Hall Square. The site is near the center of the **Collect** ("Kalch Hoeck" or Lime Shell Point from the Indian shell heaps in the vicinity), or **Fresh Water Pond**, which was 60 feet deep and covered 70 acres between Elm,* White, Mulberry and Leonard Streets. The murder of an Indian here in 1626 led to a massacre in Gov. Kieft's day. This was a favorite resort for fishermen and skaters, and here Fitz-Green Halleck's father is said to have saved Prince William (later William IV. of England) from drowning. Christopher Colles built a pumping station in 1774 at Pearl Street and Broadway and a reservoir at Broadway and White Street, in order to supply the city with water from this pond. The "Little Collect" was between Elm,* Worth, Duane and Park Streets, and joined with the Collect. On its shore, in colonial days, was a powder house. In 1796 John Fitch experimented with his steamboat on the Collect. The pond having become a menace to the health of the community, it was filled in about 1812, its water being drained off by a canal or open drain to the North River through Canal Street.

* Now Lafayette.

Go down Centre Street,

passing on the right an old shot tower. See the **old house** at No. 54 (built 1831).

29. **The Manhattan Water Tank**, (consisting of iron plates fastened by metal pins), corner of Duane Street, now enclosed, but visible through the windows. This tank was built by the Manhattan Water Company which was headed by Aaron Burr whose real aim was to get a charter in 1799 for the Manhattan Bank (now at 40 Wall Street). The source of the water supply is the same springs which originally filled the Collect Pond. Wooden pipes or bored logs were laid through the streets and connected with residences. It is usually known by the near-by residents as "the old well." Good specimens of the pipes may be seen in the Manhattan Bank and in the New York Historical Society. Many were excavated during the subway work.

30. "**Cobweb Hall**" at 80 Duane Street, an old road-house, the framework of the building dating back to about 1780. (See within the cobwebs and old pictures.)

Aaron Burr's Law Office was at No. 11 Reade Street. It has been recently torn down to make way for the new Hall of Records. (For points south see Excursion I.)

SECTION III. EAST AND WEST, *VIA* CANAL AND GRAND STREETS.

Take car on the Bowery and transfer to Canal Street going east.

This section is sometimes called **Judæa** or the **Ghetto**, from the large Jewish population.

31. **Wm. H. Seward Park** and open-air playground made by the removal of several blocks of tenements.

Go south to Henry Street.

Tweed House, home of Wm. M. Tweed, 155 Henry Street. He also lived at 193 Madison Street.

32. **All Saints Church** (built 1828), southeast corner Henry and Scammel Streets. Henry and Rutgers Streets were named for Henry Rutgers, founder of Rutgers College, who presented the city with land for the first free school.

Go up Scammel and east on Grand Street.

33. **Statue of Guttenberg**, inventor of movable type (by Ralph Goddard), on Hoe Building, Grand and Sheriff Streets. Willett and Sheriff Streets were named for Col. Marinus Willett, of Revolutionary fame, sheriff

and mayor of New York about one hundred years ago. An interesting old printing press may be seen within the Hoe building.

Go south on Jackson Street.

34. **Corlear's Hook Park** and the adjacent territory were part of Jacob Corlear's territory in early colonial days. The Indians named this "Naig-ia-nac" or "Sand lands," and here they had a village from which a trail ran on the line of Grand Street across the island and up to Sappokanican. Here, in 1643, a number of defenceless Indians were slaughtered by order of Gov. Kieft.

Go up Corlears and Mangin Streets to

35. **Manhattan Market** (built 1827), hidden in the heart of the block bounded by Rivington, Stanton, Goerck and Mangin Streets.

36. **Manhattan Island** (to be distinguished from the Island of Manhattan) was a height covering the blocks between Houston, Lewis and Third Streets and the East River. This was formerly surrounded by swamps and became an island at high tide. The region was once known as "Dry Dock Village."

The 3d Street Recreation Pier was built here 1897 to provide fresh air and good music for the crowded neighborhood.

The playground of the school on 2d Street, between Avenue A and First Avenue, occupies the graveyard of the **Second Street M. E. Church**, which was built at No. 276 Second Street in 1830. (See *tablet*.)

37. The "**Mechanics' Bell**" at 4th Street, East River, was placed here about 1830, to announce work hours.

Go west on Houston Street.

(Note: Houston and Fulton Streets are the only two streets south of 10th Street, crossing the island, under the same name from river to river.)

38. **Hamilton Fish Park** (between Sheriff and Pitt Streets) was created in 1898, and includes the notorious "Bone Alley." (See the Public Bath.)

39. **Liberty pole** at Columbia and Stanton Streets. A liberty pole used to stand at the junction of East Second and Houston Streets.

Go down Pitt to Grand Street and walk west.

40. At Grand and Pitt Streets rose Mount Pitt in Revolutionary days. St. Mary's Catholic Church at Grand and Ridge Sts. contains the oldest Catholic Church bell in Manhattan.

41. **Essex Market** (built 1818) and Police Court (1856), Essex and Grand Streets.

42. **Ludlow Street Jail**, north of Essex Market, the New York County jail, used as a debtor's prison and until recently for Federal prisoners in New York City. It was built in 1859-60, succeeding the Eldridge Street Prison; see **tablet**.

43. **First Board of Education Building**, n. w. corner of Lafayette (formerly Elm) Street, now used as a High School annex.

Go north on Lafayette to Prince Street.

44. **Monroe House**, 63 Prince Street, home of Samuel Gouverneur when his father-in-law, ex-President Monroe, died there in 1831. See **tablet** erected 1905 by the Woman's Auxiliary to the American Science and Historic Preservation Society.

Go east on Prince Street to

45. **St. Patrick's R. C. Church**, corner of Mott Street, once a cathedral, built 1809-15. "Boss" John Kelly, Vicar-General Starr and first resident Bishop Connelly are buried here.

Go north to E. Houston and west to Broadway.

46. The **House of Lords**, a famous old tavern at the corner of Crosby and E. Houston Streets.

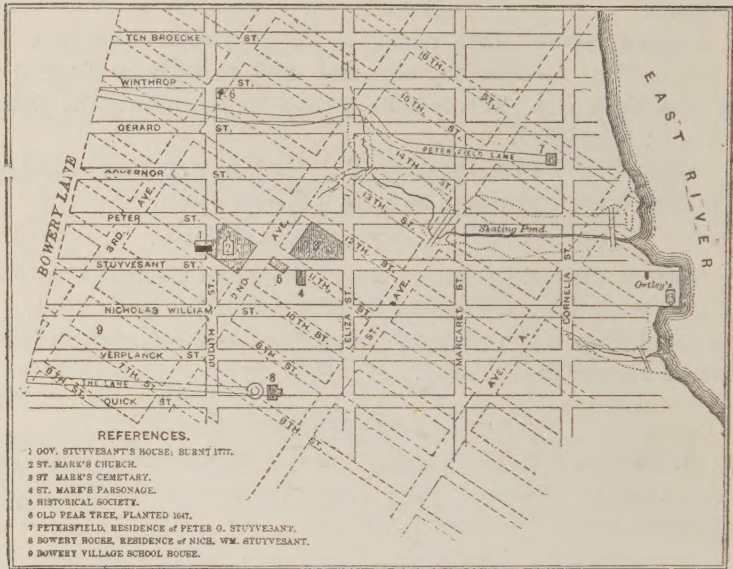
Site of **Niblo's Garden and Theatre**, northeast corner of Broadway and Prince Street, opposite which lived James Fenimore Cooper.

The Garden later contained the famous Metropolitan Hotel (1852-94).
624 Broadway, site of Laura Keane's, later the Olympic, Theatre.

677 Broadway, site of Tripler Hall and the first New York Metropolitan Opera House, where Patti first sang.

47. **Tremont House**, opposite Bond Street, consists in part of the first marble-front houses in the city, built 1825.

31 Bond Street was the scene of the famous Burdell Murder, in 1857.



Map of Stuyvesant's Bowery.

MAP III.

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